

Rain or Snow Tonight
and Tuesday.

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LAST EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT.

SPECIFIC CHARGES MADE BY HITCHCOCK AGAINST BALLINGER

Extravagance, Favoritism,
and Misuse of Appropriations
Are Claimed.

STIRS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATION

Nephew of Secretary Figures
Prominently in Sensational
Allegations.

Specific charges of extravagance and favoritism in the Land Office and misuse of appropriations were made today by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, before the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

As a result of the testimony given by Mr. Hitchcock the committee will at once begin an investigation, independent of that to be conducted by a joint committee of Congress.

MAY FORCE ATTENDANCE.

Witnesses will be summoned from the Interior Department and if they fail to respond the committee will ask the House for authority to compel the attendance of witnesses and place them under oath.

One of the charges against Secretary Ballinger made by Mr. Hitchcock related to the employment of the Secretary's nephew, Jack Ballinger, while Mr. Ballinger was Commissioner of the Land Office.

Hitchcock Charges.

Mr. Hitchcock charged that Mr. Ballinger demoted Judge Wright, one of the land clerks from a \$2,000 position to a \$1,400 position in order to make room for his nephew. He also charged that when Mr. Ballinger was ready to retire as Land Commissioner, and after Jack Ballinger had announced that he would retire at the same time and go to Seattle to practice law, the position of special inspector of offices was created in order that young Ballinger might return home at the expense of the Government and continue to draw pay. He resigned his position, Mr. Hitchcock said, two weeks after he reached Seattle.

Mr. Hitchcock also charged that salaries are being increased and new positions created in the Interior Department without authority of law, and that many of the field agents are utterly unqualified to do the work for which they were appointed.

Chairman McGuire announced that the charges made by Mr. Hitchcock were specific enough to warrant his committee to make a searching investigation of the expenditures in the department and said that the investigation would be begun at once.

Speech to Committee.

In his speech before the committee Mr. Hitchcock said:

"Concerning my statement that salaries of employees were increased, and in one case, at least, doubled, out of the \$1,000,000 fund appropriated for the protection of the public lands, I specify the case of H. H. Schwartz, who up to the time that this \$1,000,000 fund became available, had been a special agent of the Government, drawing something less than \$2,000 a year and traveling expenses and a per diem. He now appears upon the rolls as drawing a salary of \$4,300 a year, together with traveling expenses and per diem when traveling, just as formerly, although I believe he does not travel as much as formerly.

"I call your attention also to the fact that a new position was created for him without any sanction of law, and that he now bears the title of chief of the field service, a position, as I understand, not created by statute. His salary is more than the salary of the Assistant Land Commissioner, who is

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WEATHER REPORT.

A storm of considerable intensity has crossed the middle Rocky Mountain range. This disturbance has caused unsettled weather over the greater part of the country, and rain in Virginia, western Maryland, the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys.

The temperature has risen in the Mississippi Valley, and all the districts east thereof, except the interior of eastern New York and eastern New England. The temperature will be in the neighborhood of the Eastern States.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Rain or snow to-night and Tuesday;
rising temperature; minimum temperature tonight, about 74 degrees; moderate south and southeast winds.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises..... 7:16
Sun sets..... 5:59

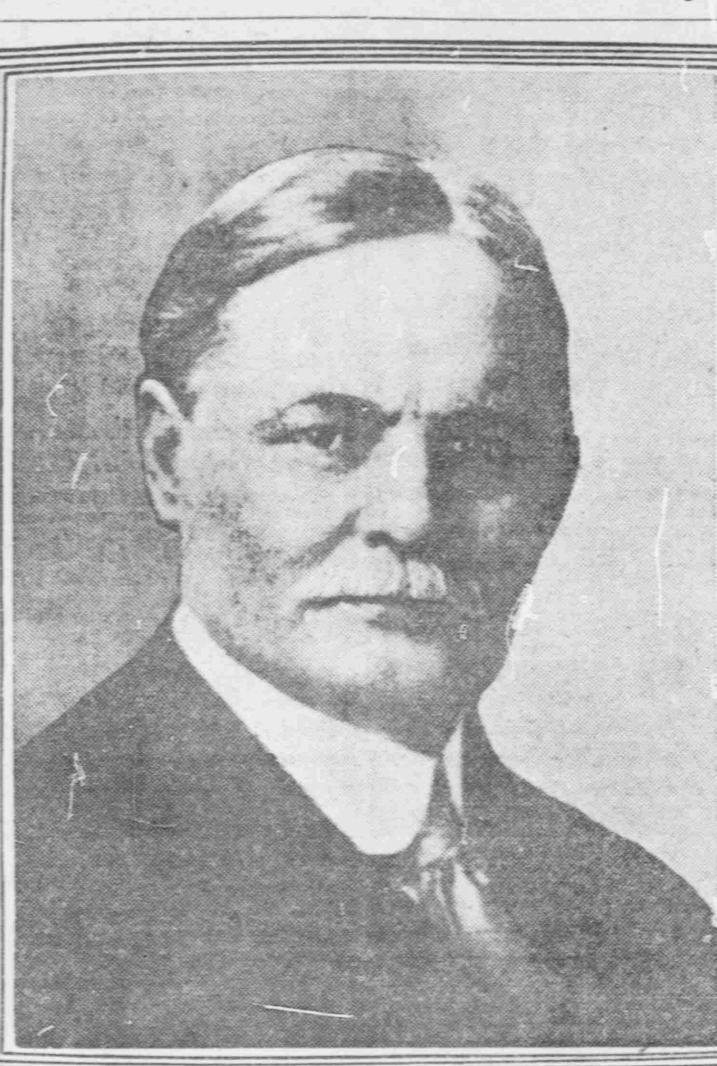
TIDE TABLE.
Today—High tide, 12:15 a. m. and 12:47 p. m. Low tide, 6:48 a. m. and 7:20 p. m.

Tomorrow—High tide, 1:07 a. m. and 1:10 p. m. Low tide, 7:38 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.

CONDITION OF WATER.
HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., Jan. 17.
—Both rivers clear.

If you are a tobacco chewer who weighs cost and comfort in the same scale you probably have a piece of Piper Hedsloek in your pocket right now.—Advt.

Confers With Secretary



WILLIAM J. CALHOUN,
New Minister to China.

MINISTER CALHOUN A SILENT DIPLOMAT

Profiting By Crane Incident,
Emissary to China Talks
But Little.

William J. Calhoun isn't going to be "recalled" when he starts for his new post as minister to China by indiscreet talks with newspaper men. He has taken the lesson of the late Mr. Crane very much at heart.

Mr. Calhoun reached Washington last evening and was met at the Union Station by Secretary of War Dickson and taken to the latter's home, but he managed to elude newspaper men until this morning, when they besieged him in a room at the War Department, where there was only one door.

The reporters found the newly appointed minister pleasant and diplomatic, courteous and diplomatic, affable and agreeable and always diplomatic. He talked fluently, freely, frankly, and didn't say anything.

Mr. Calhoun even declined to discuss the neutralization of Manchurian railroads, which is known to be one of the first matters he will take up after reaching China. He also avoided any reference to the probability of the United States participating in the Hankow-Seochuan loan, a question which has been confronting the State Department since the inauguration of the present administration.

"You must understand that the appointment disturbed all my private business and I have been trying to whip that into shape. I hadn't a chance to think over foreign subjects until this morning. Of course I will now. That is what I am here for. I will have daily conferences with State Department officials. I hope to be thoroughly acquainted with the status of Oriental affairs before I leave for China."

When he will sail Mr. Calhoun does not yet know. He declared that it might take one week, and again it might take two, to complete his conference with officials here. He visited Secretary of State Knox this morning and later was received by the President. He will be the guest of Secretary of War Dickson while he is in Washington.

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CANTRILL DEFENDS BURLEY SOCIETY

Answers Article In Sunday
Evening Edition of
Times.

Rising to a question of personal privilege, Representative Cantrell of Kentucky, in the House today defended the Burley Society of his native State, the Judiciary and Legislature of Kentucky, and himself from charges made by Allen D. Albert, Jr., in the Sunday evening edition of The Washington Times, in connection with an article dealing with the night riders of the Blue Grass country.

The article referred to Cantrell was written by Mr. Albert, the staff correspondent, after a ten days' investigation of conditions in Kentucky, during which he visited the scenes around which the story was written, and made a close study of the situation.

SUGAR TRUST TRIAL POSTPONED A WEEK

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Charles R. Heike, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company of New York, the importing company, and secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, the parent organization, with the five former checkers indicted with him in a blanket indictment alleging conspiracy to defraud the government, appeared before Federal Judge Hough today to plead to the indictment.

John B. Stanchfield, who has been retained by Heike, obtained an adjournment of a week.

Heike was released in \$5,000 bail, and his associates in \$2,000 each until the case comes up next week.

NEW ROUNDHOUSE BEGUN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Jan. 17.—W. H. and C. F. Thompson, of Baltimore, who were awarded the contract to build the new roundhouse for the Western Maryland railroad roundhouse in this city, have started the work.

STORM-TOSSED CREW RESCUED BY STEAMER

On Sinking Schooner Without Food and Water, They
Battle With Angry Waves Two Days and
Three Nights.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Rescued from the sinking schooner San Beuna Ventura after being tossed for two days and three nights by giant waves, without food and water, Captain Paul Rappmoudt, his wife and baby, his sixteen-year-old son and six members of his crew, have been landed here by the steamer Fairhaven and sent to a hospital.

The schooner left Eureka last Wednesday for San Francisco, laden heavily with lumber. It had barely put to sea when it encountered the same gale which wrecked the steamer Carina, killing twenty-four people.

By Wednesday night the little schooner had sprung a leak and the crew was kept at work day and night manning the pumps. Despite their heroic efforts, however, the water gained headway and

by Friday the cabins were knee-deep in water and the vessel was settling fast. She was so water-logged that it was impossible for the sailors to keep her afloat in the wind and she wallowed in the trough of the sea, straining herself and opening her cracks wider as each wave swept over her.

The food was drenched in the gale and the water supply below decks filled with salt water. An effort was made to breach the casks of fresh water on the decks, but as soon as they were opened huge waves flooded them with sea water and they could not be used.

For two days the crew's sole sustenance consisted of coffee made of salt water. Gus Melanders, a big Austrian, and another sailor, became insane and had to be imprisoned on the poop deck, where they were sought refuge. Two other sailors were thrown to the deck by giant waves and had their arms and ribs broken.

JOAQUIM NABUCO, BRAZILIAN DIPLOMAT, CLAIMED BY DEATH

South American Ambassador
to Washington
Succumbs.

DEATH IS SUDDEN; WIFE AT BEDSIDE

Emissary's Demise Is Cause of
Much Sorrow In Diplo-
matic Circles.

Joaquim Nabuco, ambassador from Brazil to the United States, for years the most prominent figure in Brazilian politics and letters, and one of the most widely known members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, died at the Brazilian Embassy, 20 Lafayette square, at 11:40 o'clock this morning.

Ambassador Nabuco had been ill for a week, but his condition was not considered critical. The immediate cause of his death was given by physicians as cerebral hemorrhage.

PRESIDENT GOES TO EMBASSY.

One of the first persons in official life to learn of the ambassador's death was President Taft. The President canceled several engagements and, in company with Captain Butt, went at once to the embassy to make a visit of condolence.

The news soon became known in official circles and telephone messages to verify the report began coming in from many sources.

Ambassador Nabuco had represented the Brazilian government in Washington for five years.

Friend of Roosevelt.

He was a close friend of former President Roosevelt and was also a personal friend of President Taft.

The ambassador won note for the numerous and elaborate dinners he gave. At many of these dinners, prominent literary and scientific men were his guests, and at his home former President Roosevelt was wont to meet and talk with prominent men in private walks of life.

Ambassador Nabuco was known as a man of wide culture. He was a linguist of marked ability and could talk fluently in French, German, and Italian. For this reason, the Brazilian embassy became a place of rendezvous for many prominent foreign visitors who came to Washington on official or quasi-official errands.

Leaves Remarkable Record.

But the ambassador also left behind him a remarkable record of public service in his own country. He was reputed to be the most prominent man in Brazil and despite his long absence on diplomatic missions, his name is still a household word among the natives there. He was sometimes known as the "Wu Ting-fang of Brazil."

Senor Nabuco was the first Brazilian ambassador to this country. When the legation was converted into an embassy he was at once chosen for the new post.

He was sixty-one years old and before coming to this country had a highly eventful career. He was a member of the Brazilian parliament during the stormy days of the empire.

He was a close friend of Dom Pedro, the last Emperor of Brazil, though in parliament he found many occasions to oppose the Emperor's policies.

Opposed Slavery.

One of the first public services he performed and one that brought him into the limelight both in Brazil and abroad was his advocacy of the abolition of slavery. He took an active part in the campaign waged to that end for five years and much of the credit for the abolition of slavery late in the 80's was given to him.

Senor Nabuco performed a number of delicate and important diplomatic missions for his country, both in the days of the empire and under the new regime. One of the first important missions with which he was intrusted was a crucial situation with England involving a dispute over the boundaries between British Guiana and the Brazilian territory. He went to London and, given carte blanche in making terms for his government. Later the King of Italy became the arbitrator of the dispute. Nabuco's work on that mission is preserved in Brazilian archives in the shape of eighteen volumes of documents and atlases.

His mission to Britain was not wholly concluded until 1906, and a few weeks after his return to Brazil and Nabuco was made an ambassador to Washington as an ambassador. At that time, Brazil and the American Government had a large number of important secret matters to be cleared up and the manner in which Nabuco handled these won him high commendation from the authorities at home as well as from the officials he dealt with in Washington.

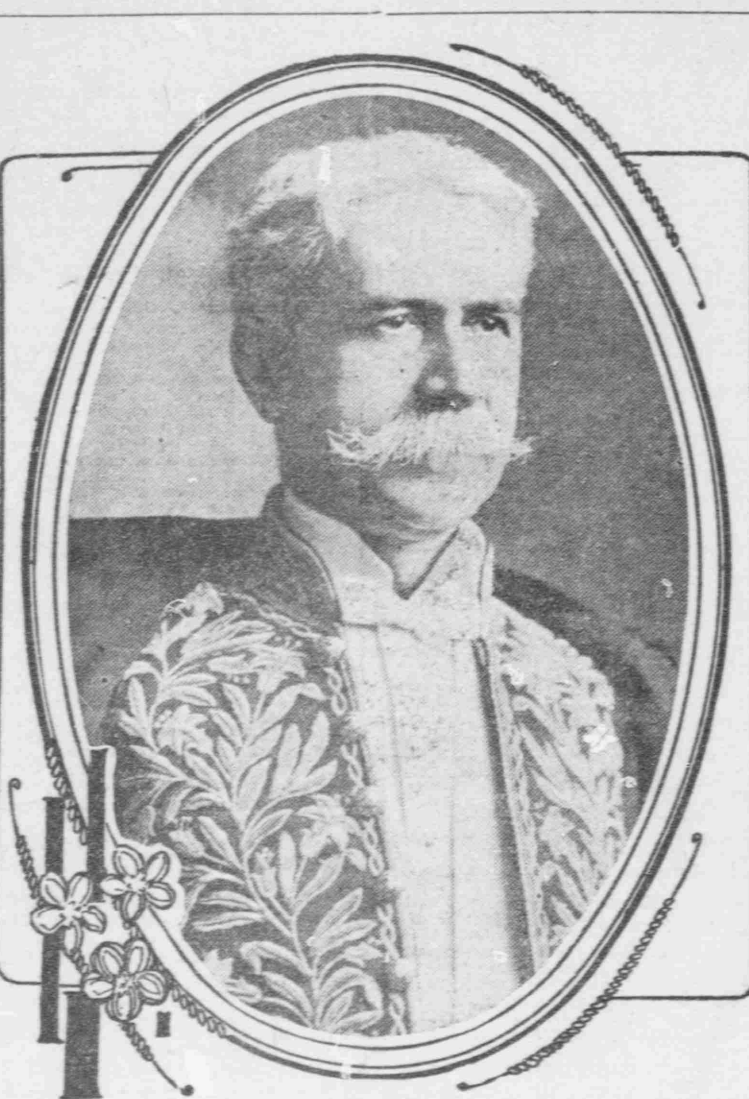
Many Are Recent.

Many of these affairs are too recent to have become history and many of them probably will never become public property.

As a man of letter, the late ambassador

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Death Ends Long Career



JOAQUIM NABUCO,
Ambassador From Brazil, Who Died Today.

APPEAL IS DENIED TO JOHN R. WALSH

Supreme Court of the United
States Refuses to Review
Financier's Case.

John R. Walsh, the aged Chicago banker and millionaire, lost his appeal today when the Supreme Court of the United States denied a petition to review the case.

Fights Long Battle.

Since January 13, 1908, Walsh has employed every legal weapon in a bitter struggle to avoid a prison term. He was convicted on fifty-four counts of an indictment involving nine series of transactions—the loaning of the money of the three Walsh enterprises—the Chicago National Bank, Home Savings Bank, and Equitable Trust Company—on memorandums notes and the purchase of bonds of the Illinois Southern and Wisconsin and Michigan railroads.

According to the State, these "memorandum notes" were issued for an amount just below the legal limit, usually for \$2,000, and were signed with the names of certain of Walsh's employees, although without their knowledge or consent.

The collateral for these notes consisted of bonds of Walsh's personal enterprises, which the Government contended were practically worthless. The notes, it was claimed, were to be discounted in the banks, cashier's checks made out to dummy, and then deposited by Walsh to his own credit in the bank, and the money later used to further his private enterprises.

Includes 18 Counts.

The indictment against Walsh contained 182 counts and was returned January 5, 1907. It charged misappropriation of \$7,000,000. His case was called November 12, 1907, and the jury declared Walsh guilty on January 18, 1908, sustaining fifty-four counts, and naming a misappropriation of \$1,000,000.

On March 13 motion for a new trial was overruled, and the former banker sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Leavenworth penitentiary.

On October 5, the circuit court of appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court.

Several weeks ago a petition for a writ to review the case was presented to the Supreme Court of the United States by Attorney John S. Miller for Walsh.

JUSTICE STRIDER TO BE REAPPOINTED

Senate Judiciary Committee
Rejects Objections to
Nomination.

At a meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee today, a favorable report was ordered on the nomination of Justice Luke C. Strider to succeed himself as one of the municipal judges of the District.

A protest against the confirmation was filed, and a subcommittee investigated this. The subcommittee concluded the charges were not well founded and reported in favor of his confirmation.

The committee ordered a favorable report on the Lodge bills to incorporate the National Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

A favorable report was ordered on the bill for an additional judge for the Fourth circuit, which includes Maryland, Virginia and a adjoining States.

The Buikley bill to incorporate the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence was reported favorably.

EVANSVILLE BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS

Bad Loans and Mismanagement
Alleged Cause of Action
By Examiner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The Citizens' National Bank, one of the oldest and regarded as among the strongest banking institutions in Evansville, Ind., closed its doors voluntarily today by order of the directors, pending more complete investigations into its conditions by National Bank Examiner Johnson, of Indianapolis.

Bad loans and alleged mismanagement are held responsible for the conditions. The bank has a capital stock of \$200,000, surplus and undivided profits of more than \$67,500.56; deposits of \$1,180,845.85; and loans of \$1,202,155.94. Its resources, according to the last statement, are \$1,919,415.84.

According to a notice placed on the door today the directors of the bank's depositors will be paid in full without loss.

GOVERNORS ARRIVING FROM EVERY SECTION

Harmon, of Ohio, Considered In Presidential Class,
Arouses Interest Among Delegates to National
Civic Federation By His Presence.

Six State executives are in Washington this morning, the advance guard of the forty-one who will assemble here at the White House tomorrow under the identity of "The House of Governors." They are Governors Wilson, of Kentucky; Quinby, of New Hampshire; Port, of New Jersey; Sloan, of Arizona; Harmon, of Ohio, and Bray, of Idaho, all of whom are quartered at the New Willard. Former Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, came along with the present executive of the Granite State to take part in the deliberations.

The arrival of the Buckeye State's governor, who is regarded as a Democratic Presidential possibility, created a marked stir among the delegates of the National Civic Federation crowding the lobby of the New Willard. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harmon, and will remain in Washington until Wednesday

night, when he will return to Columbus to participate in a gathering of medical authorities. The governor asked to be excused from any political discussion.

The conference of governors has as its purposes the passage of uniform laws by the various States, a better understanding of vital questions between the State executives, and the discouragement of the tendency of centralization. Questions involving health and quarantine regulations, interstate shipments, and uniform divorce laws will be discussed when the governors assemble tomorrow at the White House. Prior to greeting President Taft, the State heads will hold a brief meeting in the Cabinet room of the New Willard, over which Governor Fort will preside. Plans covering sessions of two days will be perfected at this meeting. The six governors who have already arrived will take part in the sessions of the National Civic Federation at the Belasco Theater.

UNIQUE GATHERING BEGINS DISCUSSING PUBLIC PROBLEMS

President Taft and Other
Notables Attend Initial
Meeting.

FORMER MAYOR LOW CALLS IT TO ORDER

Every Walk of Life Represented.
Delegates Indorse Speaker's
Suggestions.

The President of the United States, Governor Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky, former Mayor Seth Low, of New York, and Judge Alton B. Parker, advocates on the part of the Nation, the State, and the people, inaugurated a movement toward uniform State laws at the initial meeting this morning of the eminent men and women representing every walk of life and all sections of the country, called for a three-days' conference at the Belasco Theater in this city, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The law's delays, inadequate and unequal marriage and divorce laws, the conservation of natural resources, the curbing of corporations are but a few of the things President Taft told the delegates.

He showed the need of greater care in State legislation and the co-ordination of State laws, sentiments that were indorsed with more or less fervor by the other speakers.

Delegates Approve.

The 500 or more delegates to the conference, an assemblage unique in the history of this city of unusual gatherings, gave unqualified approval and most careful attention to the remarks of the four distinguished speakers.

Republican or Democrat, laborer or capitalist, author, lawyer, artist, engineer, suffragette, prohibitionist, or manufacturer, each evidenced his enthusiasm with his applause and sympathy by the close attention paid to every word said.

Opening of Meeting.

It was after 10 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the conference, that President Seth Low, of the Civic Federation, stepped from the wings to the flag-draped stage, escorting President Taft, with Judge Parker and Governor Willson, Senator Root, Samuel Gompers, Justice Miller, Senator Dryden, John Mitchell, and other special delegates, and took their places about the small table placed in the center of the stage for the convenience of the chairman.

The delegates rose to their feet as the President entered and remained standing until he had taken his seat after bowing his thanks for the applause that greeted him.

Without further ceremony Mr. Low called the meeting to order, briefly explaining its purpose.

Standardization of Law.

"Uniform legislation is equivalent in legislation to standardization in mechanical construction," said President Low.

Although it did not originate the idea, the National Civic Federation, in which he is so much interested, hopes that the States will come to a realization of the importance of the subject and do their share in bringing about the much needed reform.

"There are some subjects," President Low said, "in which the people of all the States are interested and all in the same way. There is no reason why a statute regulating bills of lading which is good in one State, should not be good for all.

"Standardization of statutes will make intercourse and business transactions between the States easier in a great many fields, and will increase such relations indefinitely; and all these advantages can be had, if the States please, without hazarding a single attribute of sovereignty, or limiting, in any way, the right and duty and opportunity of each State to legislate from its own point of view alone upon subjects that are purely local.

Five Uniform Laws Favored.

"Twenty years ago the American Bar Association called attention to this subject, and as a result of the action taken by it, many of the States have already appointed commissioners on uniform laws. These commissioners have been appointed by forty-four States, two Territories, the District of Columbia, and the Government of the Philippines.

"These commissioners organized themselves into a national conference on uniform legislation a number of years ago and last autumn they held their nineteenth annual conference. In these nineteen years this conference has perfected five laws which it has recommended to all the States for adoption: the negotiable instrument act, the warehouse receipts act, the sales act, the bill of lading act, and the stock certificates act.

"Fortunately, during this same week, the conference of governors which was initiated in 1887 by the invitation of President Roosevelt to the governors of all States to meet in the White House to consider the conservation of our nat-